

I DO

- He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an idle story.
This answer is both idle in regard of us, and also repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*
- They are not, in our estimation, idle reproofs, when the authors of needless innovations are oppos'd with such negatives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker, b. ii.*
- His friend smil'd scornful, and, with proud contempt,
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*
- An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*
- How ill he wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in idle unprofitable diversions. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- TO IDLE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness and inactivity.
- Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he says, in sober sadness,
That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit idling in their high abodes. *Prior.*
- IDLEHEADED. *adj.* [idle and head.] Foolish; unreasonable. These idle-headed fickers resorted thither. *Carew.*
- Upon this loss the fell idle-headed, and to this very day stands near the place still. *L'Estrange.*
- IDLENESS. *n. f.* [from idle.]
1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour. Nor is excess the only thing by which sin mauls and breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves thereby; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere idleness, and idleness is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South's Sermon.*
 2. Absence of employment. All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for sight, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an idleness. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- To the English court assemble now,
From every region, apes of idleness. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
- He fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill. *Dryden's Ovid.*
- Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, idleness bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*
3. Omision of business.
- Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,
My idleness doth hatch. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
4. Unimportance; trivialness.
5. Inefficacy; uselessness.
6. Barrenness; worthlessness.
7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness. There is no heat of affection but is joined with some idleness of brain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- IDLER. *n. f.* [from idle.] A lazy person; a sluggard. Many of these poor fishermen and idlers, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*
- Thou sluggish idler, dilatory slave. *Irene.*
- IDLY. *adv.* [from idle.]
1. Lazily; without employment. I will flay myself, For living idly here in pomp and ease. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
 2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner. And modern Aegil, whose capricious thought Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught, Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath, Which play'd so idly with the darts of death. *Prior.*
- Carelessly; without attention.
- This from rumour's tongue
I idly heard; if true or false, I know not. *Shakesp. K. John.*
- But shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her idly on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*
4. Ineffectually; vainly. Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer idly against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*
- IDOL. *n. f.* [idole, French; *ἰδωλον*; *idolum*, Latin.]
1. An image worshipped as God. They did sacrifice upon the idol altar, which was upon the altar of God. *1 Mac. i. 59.*
- A nation from one faithful man to spring,
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,
Bred up in idol worship. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
- The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined in the idol feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the idol god. *Atterbury.*
2. A counterfeit. Woe to the idol shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech. ii. 17.*

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3. An image. Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever idol seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the sight;
So bafe within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*
 4. A representation. Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' idol of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Q.*
 5. One loved or honoured to adoration. He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The soldiers god, and people's idol. *Denham's Sophy.*
- IDO'LATER. *n. f.* [idolatre, French; *idololatra*, Latin.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.
- The state of idolaters is two ways miserable: first, in that which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion.
- An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an idolater or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- TO IDOLATRIE. *v. a.* [from idolater.] To worship idols. *Aug.*
- IDOLATROUS. *adj.* [from idolater.] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.
- Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an idolatrous use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped. *Peachment on Drawing.*
- IDOLATROUSLY. *adv.* [from idolatrous.] In an idolatrous manner.
- Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done idolatrously, be so far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*
- IDOLATRY. *n. f.* [idolatrie, Fr. *idololatria*, Lat.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God. Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And, were there fence in his idolatry,
My substance should be statued in thy stead. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
- Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way wholly unsuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances. *South's Sermon.*
- The kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addison's Spectator.*
- IDOLIST. *n. f.* [from idol.] A worshipper of images. A poetical word.
- I to God have brought
Dissonance, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of idols and atheisms. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- TO IDOLIZE. *v. a.* [from idol.] To love or reverence to adoration.
- Those who are generous, humble, just and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves idolize. *Denham.*
- Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, denominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher of their idolized opinions. *Decry of Piety.*
- IDONEOUS. *adj.* [idoneus, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.
- You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some idoneous body. *Boyle.*
- An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*, and then it ought to be conferred on an idoneous person. *Ayliffe.*
- IDYL. *n. f.* [*ἰδύλλιον*; *idyllium*, Latin.] A small short poem.
- I. E. for *id est*, or *that is*.
- That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same that raises the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptness to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*
- JEALOUS. *adj.* [jaloux, French.]
1. Suspicious in love. To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the stung
Are of the adder. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
- Wear your eye thus; not jealous, nor secure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self-bounty, be abus'd: look to't. *Shak. Othello.*
- Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- A jealous empress lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryd. Aureng.*- 2. Emulous; full of competition. I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am jealous of this subject. *Dryden.*
- 3. Zealously

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3. Zealously cautious against dishonour. I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts. *1 Kings.*
 4. Suspiciously vigilant. I am jealous over you with godly jealousy. *2 Cor. ii. 2.*
- His apprehensions, as his jealous nature had much of sagacity in it, or his restless and mutinous humour, transported him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
5. Suspiciously fearful. Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and jealous of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weigh'd down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They jealous of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protecting fate supreme. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

How nicely jealous is every one of us of his own reputation, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other mens. *Dec. of Piety.*

- 6. Suspiciously fearful. I is doing wrong creates such doubts as these;
Renders us jealous, and destroys our peace. *Waller.*

While the people are so jealous of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity. *Swift.*

JEALOUSLY. *adv.* [from jealous.] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JEALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from jealous.] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and jealousy of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me. *King Charles.*

JEALOUSY. *n. f.* [jalouse, French, from jealous.]

 1. Suspicion in love. But gnawing jealousy, out of their sight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Queen.*

The sweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very jealousy man. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embraces' despair;
And shudd'ring fear, and green-ey'd jealousy!
O love, be moderate; ally thy ecstasy. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Why did you suffer Jachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needles' jealousy? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Small jealousies, 'tis true, inflame desire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*
- 2. Suspicious fear. The obsequy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his jealousy, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Clarendon.*
- 3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry. To JEER. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock. The merry world did on a day,
With his trainbands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to jeer at me. *Herbert.*

Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking, and jeering, which are called indecencies and incivilities. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs. My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being jeered. *Hawel's England's Tears.*

JEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock. Midas, expos'd to all their jeers,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

They tip the forehead in a jeer,
As who should say—the wants it here;
She may be handsome, young and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

JEERER. *n. f.* [from jeer.] A coffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEERINGLY. *adj.* [from jeering.] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff. He jeeringly demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are reflected? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

JEGGER. *n. f.* A kind of sausage.

JEHOVAH. *n. f.* [יהוה] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language. *Angeworth.*

JEJUNE. *adj.* [jejunus, Latin.]

 1. Wanting; empty; vacant. Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty: the melting wheteth that it is not jejune, or scarce in spirit. *Bacon.*
 2. Hungry; not satiated. In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not jejune or limpid water. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
 3. Dry; unaffection. You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narratives, as somewhat jejune. *Boyle.*

JEJUNENESS. *n. f.* [from jejune.]

 1. Penury; poverty. There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both

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- parts, and the jejune of extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention. JE'LLIED. *adj.* [See GELLY.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity. The kiss that tips
The jellied philtre of her lips. *Cleveland.*
- JE'LLY. *n. f.* [gelatinum, Latin. See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.]
1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity. They, distill'd
Almost to jelly with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
 2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the jelly. The desert came on, and jellies brought. *King.*
- That jelly's rich, this malmsey healing;
Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*
- JENNETING. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Juneting*, an apple ripe in June.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
- JENNET. *n. f.* [See GENNET.] A Spanish horse. The Spanish horse presents a jennet, *Prior.*
- To JEOPARD. *v. a.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger. Obsolete.
- He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly jeopard his body and life for the religion of the Jews. *2 Mac. xiv. 38.*
- JEOPARDOUS. *adj.* [from jeopard.] Hazardous; dangerous.
- JEOPARDY. *n. f.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu*. *Skinner and Junius.*] Hazard; danger; peril. A word not now in use.
- And would ye not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would offer you t' accompany,
In this adventure's chancelful jeopardy. *Hubbard's Tale.*
- Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:
Look to thyself, thou art in jeopardy. *Shakesp. K. John.*
- This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*
- TO JERK. *v. a.* [jercean, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *yerck*. I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times
I thought to've yerck'd him here under the ribs. *Shakesp. Othello.*
- Battings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*
- TO JERK. *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.
- Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet;
But, proud of being known, will jerk and greet. *Dryden.*
- JERK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A smart quick lash. Contemn the silly taunts of fleeing buffoonry; and the jerks of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glanv.*
- Wit is not the jerk or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden.*- 2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts. Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a jerk,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by jerks or springs, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

JERKEN. *n. f.* [cyrtelkin, Saxon.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather jerkin. *Shak.*

Mistress Line, is not this my jerkin? Now is the jerkin under the line: now, jerkin, you are like to lose your hair, and prove a bald jerkin. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make jerkins, and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of the sheep? *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*

Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor frieze jerkin, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small audience. *South's Sermons.*

Then strip thee of thy carnal jerkin,
And give thy outward fellow a jerkin. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

I walked into the sea, in my leathern jerkin, about an hour before high water. *Gulliver's Travels.*

JERKIN. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Angeworth.* This should be written *gyrkin*.

JERSEY. *n. f.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JESS. *n. f.* [*gesso*, French; *getta*, Italian.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which it is held on the fist. *Hanner.*